

The Society of Ohio Archivists

The Ohio Archivist

VOL. 25 NO. 2 • FALL 1994

Cincinnati Historical Society hosts fall meeting, Sept. 29-30



A scene from old Porkopolis: the original caption reads: "The above is a young Lady of my acquaintance who was very much scared when a school girl by a large hog who instead of running straight ahead as a hog ought to do steered right for her legs."

FROM THE COLIN A. CAMPBELL COLLECTION, CINCINNATI HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Ohio's archivists will gather in Cincinnati on Thursday and Friday, September 29 and 30, for the SOA fall meeting. The Cincinnati Historical Society will be our host, welcoming us to the Queen City's beautifully restored Union Terminal, now called the Cincinnati Museum Center.

On Thursday, SOA and The Ohio Preservation Council offer an all-day workshop on paper preservation, which includes a general introduction followed by separate sessions for beginners and advanced practitioners. Sessions running concurrently with the workshop are a series of discussions called "Con-

temporary Topics." The morning topic is "Holocaust and Holocaust Denial" featuring Rabbi Ingber of Cincinnati's Hillel Center and Dr. Roger Daniels of the University of Cincinnati's History Department, speaking respectively on reactions to deniers of the European Holocaust and the growing movement

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PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

“Husbanding” the archivists’ garden: nurturing the seeds, harvesting the crop

At the Western Reserve Historical Society we often play host to interns and volunteers who are encountering archives and manuscripts for the first time. Many of these are students, casting about for careers. A frequent question concerns the prospects in our profession.

For a very long time now, the common wisdom has been that archives has been in retrenchment, after the growth of the 60s and 70s. The budgetary cutbacks and recession of the 80s certainly saw employment shrink. The early 90s were unkind to recordkeeping in Ohio state government. However, I begin to wonder if we are not now seeing a real change in those prospects for the future. Perhaps our message has fallen on ears less deaf than we have thought.

I say this in light of the major initiatives underway in the state, and also because of a general and gradual increase in professional opportunity. Perhaps this growth will be more sustainable than that of the recent past. Perhaps we will not overreach.

Both the Ohio Historical Records Advisory Board's 2003 Plan and the Preservation Planning Grant represent long-term and comprehensive approaches to funding professional activities throughout the state. I have had occasion, both as a member of the SOA Council and as an individual, to participate in meetings of these projects. I believe the careful consider-

ation that each program promotes, and the widespread consultation each seeks, will lend authority to each when funding sources are approached.

Also, I've noted a greater interest in local governments regarding the proper management of their records. Usually not a week goes by, but I field an inquiry regarding records law. Certainly the establishment of several archives programs around Ohio is a positive development.

Even the recent legislative initiatives, while not structured entirely to our satisfaction, indicate that the message regarding the importance of documentation has been received at the Statehouse.

Over the next few years, SOA will continue to pursue ambitious programs, programs that should restate our message to the public. I suggest the period ahead will be a substantial opportunity for us, so long as we maintain our enthusiasm, support our initiatives, and reach out to allies.

Perhaps it's time to reevaluate our status. Perhaps the many years of “husbandry” are yielding a crop. Not a bumper crop, to be sure, but a solid achievement. As Voltaire's *Candide* said: “Il faut cultiver notre jardin.” And perhaps it's time to encourage the new seeds.

Michael McCormick
President, Society of Ohio Archivists

■ FALL MEETING from p. 1

to deny the existence of the Japanese internment camps.

Following lunch, “Contemporary Topics II” will focus on archival records and medical ethics, especially regarding recent national investigations into the Cold War experiments with whole-body radiation. Billie Broadus of the Cincinnati Medical Heritage Center, Sandra Prell of the Cincinnati Medical Center, and Tim Bonfield of *The Cincinnati Enquirer* will discuss their experiences in the Cincinnati investigation.

“Contemporary Topics III” concludes Thursday's formal sessions, addressing the climate of “political correctness” in academic and historical institutions, looking at cultural diversity, sexual harassment, and ethnic rights.

The Cincinnati Historical Society will then host a cocktail party and reception in their Public Landing Exhibit. You'll delightfully find yourself amidst a remarkable re-creation of the city's steamboat era. Afterward you can dine at area restaurants and then enjoy the SOA mixer.

Friday's concurrent sessions include: “Ethnic Ohio,” describing archival holdings on Jewish-American life and African-American heritage, and “Rare Books in the Archives,” on problem-solving and continuing education in an area where many archivists lack training. Then comes “Religious Ohio,” regarding collections on Ohio's Shakers, Mennonites, and United Brethren.

A final business meeting features a report on Archives Week '94, discussion of pending Society business, and presentation of a resolution to State Representative Richard Finan, thanking him for his efforts on behalf of Ohio's historical records.

On Saturday, October 1, SOA will once again offer its Archives 101 workshop, ably taught by Charles Arp and Doug McCabe.

For more information call Kevin Grace, Archives & Rare Books Department, University of Cincinnati, 513/556-1959.

College Archives and Quaker Collection, Wilmington College

The name of Wilmington College's special collections unit accurately reflects the department's dual yet intertwined mission of service to both an educational institution and to the larger community in the Quaker tradition.

Wilmington College was established by the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) in 1870. The Friends first settled in southwestern Ohio around 1803, migrating primarily from North Carolina and Pennsylvania. With them they brought traditional Quaker beliefs of pacifism, equality and simplicity, which dated from the founding of the sect in 1652 by George Fox in northern England.

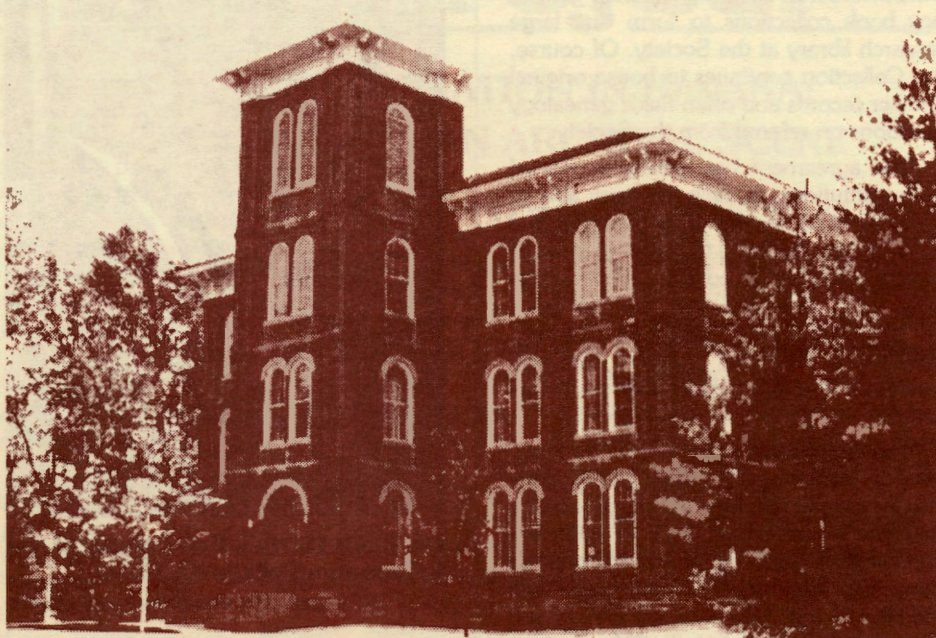
Although Wilmington College had a modest beginning (the first graduating class in 1875 totaled three women and one man), the institution has enjoyed steady progress to become one of the leading independent liberal arts colleges in Ohio. An enrollment of 2000 FTEs is divided among the main campus, an Evening College program, and four branches, including three programs at correctional institutions. The most popular majors are criminal justice, athletic training, business and agriculture, and most courses offer a 17:1 student-teacher ratio.

The College Archives and Quaker Collection was formally established in 1965, when space was designated on the second floor of the newly remodeled and expanded S. Arthur Watson Library. Dr. Willis Hall, professor of history and government from 1926 to 1964, was the first curator. Although wheelchair dependent because of polio, Hall worked tirelessly for ten years to develop a research collection of Quaker printed works and to collect College records and publications systematically.

Fortunately, Hall did not have to start from scratch. Virtually from the founding of Wilmington College in 1870, local Quaker meetings (i.e., churches) have been urged to house their inactive records at the College. In addition, various campus offices uncovered and donated old records and papers, once the Archives program had gotten underway.

Presently, the College Archives and Quaker Collection has three goals: to house the archives of Wilmington College and of National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio (ca. 1850-1917); to develop a research collection on all aspects of Quaker history and thought; and to serve as official records depository for the Wilmington Yearly Meeting and the Ohio Valley Yearly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends.

The Quaker Collection has two components, printed works and manuscript church



College Hall, the administration building and first building on campus.

COURTESY OF WILMINGTON COLLEGE ARCHIVES

records. The printed works division contains about 7000 volumes, including 4000 titles in the book collection covering all aspects of Quaker history, thought, philosophy and practice. It also contains books for children and young adults; several hundred tracts, epistles and pamphlets; and subscriptions to over 40 Quaker periodicals and newsletters. Most titles may circulate for three weeks under Watson Library guidelines, but items printed before 1900, pamphlets and periodicals are for in-building use only. Titles cataloged after 1971 are listed on OCLC, and a retrospective conversion cataloging project is pending, for improved accessibility. The printed works collection is intended to support the College curriculum as well as provide a research and lending library for pastors, church members and scholars.

The other component of the Quaker Collection is an extensive set of handwritten Quaker meeting records. The Collection is a depository for the records of the Wilmington Yearly Meeting (formerly Indiana Yearly Meeting—Five Years Meeting—Orthodox) and the Ohio Valley Yearly Meeting (formerly Indiana Yearly Meeting—Friends General Conference—Hicksite). Thirty-three constituent monthly meetings in Ohio and Tennessee comprise the Wilmington Yearly Meeting, while Ohio Valley's members are part of 19 meetings scattered across Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana.

The records, dating from 1803 to the present, detail memberships, births and

deaths, along with committee work on missionary and social welfare concerns; decisions about educating Quaker children; church doctrine, especially the 1828 Hicksite-Orthodox schism; and responses to armed conflicts from the Civil War to Vietnam.

Typically, each meeting held a monthly meeting for business (separate from the weekly meeting for worship) where the group's financial, membership and committee business was conducted. Until the 1880s, men and women held separate monthly meetings, feeling that members who transgressed could be better "elderred" by members of their own gender.

Most of the records have been microfilmed by the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints and are available through regional LDS libraries. In addition, the records of some meetings have been indexed in the multivolume *Encyclopedia of American Quaker Genealogy* by William Wade Hinshaw and Willard Heiss. Hinshaw and Heiss' encyclopedia abstracts records of individual meetings from a number of states, primarily North Carolina, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania.

The Collection has also developed a strong working relationship with the Clinton County Historical Society, especially concerning genealogy. Since 1987, the two institutions have had a joint operating agreement to share the responsibility for assisting genealogists. The Historical Society coordinates local and family history, while the

College's collection focuses more on general Quaker history and College history. Both institutions have merged their genealogy book collections to form one large research library at the Society. Of course, the Collection continues to house original Quaker records and often fields genealogy questions on referral from the Society.

The agreement has greatly benefitted both institutions, as each has been able to focus more on its own unique mission and goals while supporting the other in areas of common interest. In addition, genealogists have been delighted that the Historical Society's volunteers can give them extended, one-on-one time and attention that was rarely possible in a college library-archives setting.

The department's other main responsibility is institutional history. The College Archives performs all the standard functions that one would expect, such as collecting and preserving college records and publications. The department works closely with the Alumni and Advancement Offices and with the College Relations Office, which produces several publications including the alumni magazine, *The Link*. The photograph collection is the most regularly used part of the Archives. Historic photos have been used to illustrate the student yearbook, in Theatre Department publicity and for an Alumni Weekend slide show.

In recent years, much of the Archives' work has been directed toward special events programming. In 1993 over ten displays and exhibits were created for a wide range of activities and events, such as Homecoming and Alumni Weekend; donor and alumni recognition dinners; a Cincinnati Bengals theme party recognizing the team's 25th summer training camp at the College; the history of Civilian Public Service during World War II; and the history of the College's agriculture and education programs.

The College Archives & Quaker Collection has also played a key role in several recent conferences. During the Wilmington Yearly Meeting's centennial year, 1991-92, the Collection was used extensively by researchers preparing special publications. Three books and a play, "A Friendly Anthology," were produced, based largely on the Collection's resources and records. In addition, just three weeks before the centennial observance, the department hosted the 1992 Conference of Quaker Historians and Archivists. About 50 participants heard papers presented on Quaker migration patterns, education and social reform.

In 1993, the highlight event was a colloquium on the life and work of noted Christian philosopher Thomas R. Kelly (1893-1941), Wilmington College Class of



Dr. Willis H. Hall, first curator of the Wilmington College Archives

COURTESY OF WILMINGTON COLLEGE ARCHIVES

1913. The Collection mounted two exhibits of Kelly's writings and memorabilia and produced a research guide in support of the two-day colloquium, which was co-sponsored by the Wilmington College Religion and Philosophy Department and the Ohio Humanities Council.

The Archives and Quaker Collection would like to expand and build upon its collection of manuscripts and personal pa-

pers. Some of the more notable sets of papers deal with Quaker mission work. The Hadley-Ross family letters describe the lives and careers of Eva Hadley Ross, a Columbus area schoolteacher, and her daughter, Rebecca Ross Parker, Class of 1919, who did mission work in Mexico ca. 1920-1930. Photographs of Alaskan Eskimo life and customs, ca. 1899-1903, were deposited by the estate of missionary Martha Hadley. The Collection also houses the diaries of John Watson, a Quaker "Indian agent" in Kansas, ca. 1880-1905.

The most interesting contemporary collection is the papers of Virgie Hortenstine, a civil rights activist from Cincinnati. Hortenstine organized "workcamps" for college students to rehabilitate housing, improve literacy, and provide legal aid in rural Fayette and Haywood Counties in eastern Tennessee from 1962 to 1982.

The Wilmington College Archives and Quaker Collection is open to the public from 10:00 a.m. to noon and 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. Other hours are by appointment. The department is closed on major holidays, and hours may vary during semester breaks, so checking in advance is suggested—by phone (513/382-6661, ext. 207), shared FAX (513/382-7077), by Internet (inak@wilmington.edu), or by writing to Pyle Center Box 674, Wilmington College, Wilmington, OH 45177.

Ina E. Kelley
Archivist, Wilmington College

Miami Valley Archival Roundtable News

REPORTED BY DAWNE DEWEY

As of May 1994, MVAR had 60 persons in its directory. Its spring meeting was held at Sinclair Community College on May 26. The program focused on the flood which occurred in the Sinclair Library in January, 1983. Gillian Hill, Sinclair Community College archivist and records manager, and Julie Priesser, librarian, presented the program. Topics of discussion included damage, recovery, etc.

Future programs in the planning stages include: a workshop on MARC manuscript cataloging; the fall meeting at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base; and a winter disaster planning workshop. MVAR also hopes to install a joint exhibit for Archives Week in Ohio.

On June 29, members of MVAR met at Carillon Historical Park for a fun lunch catered by Famous Recipe. We are thinking of changing the name of the roundtable to the "picnic-table." A fun time was had by all!

An hour-long biography of the Wright Brothers aired July 12 on A&E. It included

over 200 images from the Wright Brothers Collection at Wright State, as well as information from aviation archives and historians around the Miami Valley.

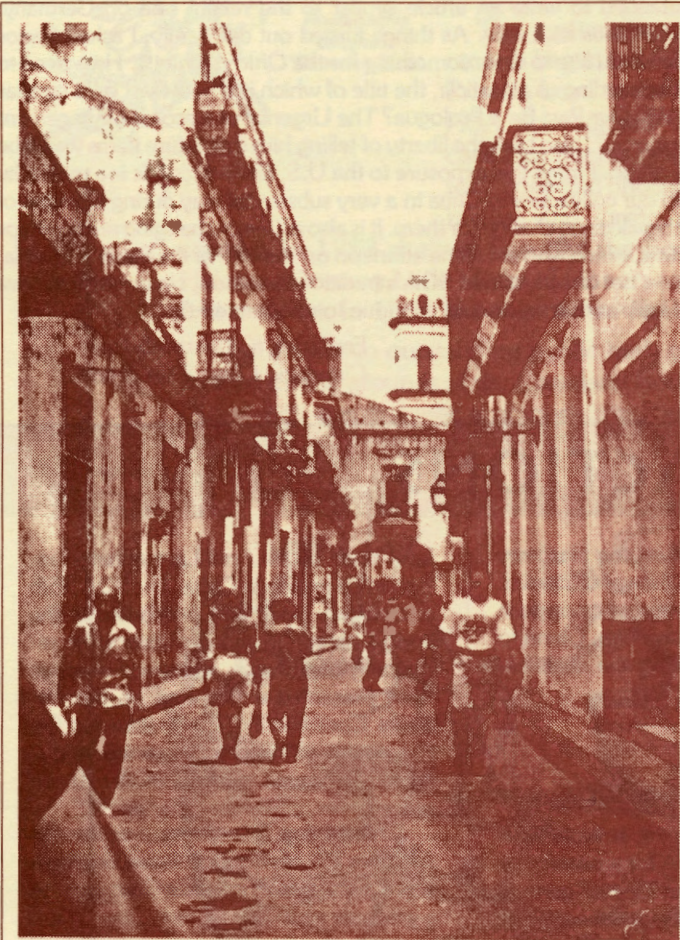
MVAR has a student chapter! The following information (as of May, 1994) was submitted by student chapter chair, Shari Christy.

The MVAR student chapter has gotten off to a great start! Spring activities included tours of the Fordham Health Sciences Archives and the Micrographics Section of Special Collections and Archives at the Dunbar Library, Wright State. The student chapter has been hard at work developing a constitution and has established a bulletin board in the Archives to post newsletters, minutes, etc., for students who are unable to attend meetings. The student chapter has been working with Alumni Relations at Wright State to develop an alumni association of undergraduates and graduates of the history programs at Wright State. If successful, this group will provide opportunities for networking.

The Cuba Project

With newspapers and magazines reporting ever more frequently on Cuban affairs, it does seem that events are moving faster in the international arena, and especially in Cuban-U.S. relations. SOA's project, small in comparison to many others, is nevertheless significant. We are still looking for copies of reference works on archival and records management topics, and especially for long runs of journals. The latter seem to be the hardest type of literature for our Cuban confrères to acquire; and they need to aim for complete runs in order to provide an adequate research base in their archival library in Havana. The material in this centralized library can then be photocopied for use by professionals around the country. In the recent crisis caused by budget cuts and therefore cuts in electronic communications and acquisitions funds, this is the best way to disseminate information at this time.

Thanks to George Bain for his donation of a copy of Ann Pedersen's *Keeping Archives*, the landmark publication of the Australian Society of Archivists. Perhaps you too can find something you could contribute. The T-shirt campaign is still on, too. Please call the Editor if you can help this worthy cause (tel: 216/444-2929; FAX: 216/445-6868; email: lautzef@ccsmtp.ccf.org). Remember: you're not just helping one archives, but a whole country!



Looking down Calle San Ignacio toward Plaza de la Catedral in Old Havana (La Habana Vieja)

PHOTOS/FRED LAUTZENHEISER

CONVERSATION IN HAVANA: THE CUBAN ARCHIVAL SCENE

[N.B: When reading this report, please bear in mind that the author is not yet fluent in Spanish, in spite of ruthless cramming before the trip. The services of a native speaker were indeed available, but he was not an archivist, and differences between Texan and Cuban Spanish do exist, making translation awkward at times. Your Editor has made as accurate a synopsis of the conversation as possible.]

Although I did not get to see an actual archives in Havana (more because of time and the fact that I was traveling with another person than because of any restrictions), I did have an evening of dinner and shop talk with Carlos Suárez Balseiro, President of the Asociación de Archivistas de Cuba, on May 23. Sr. Suárez is employed in the Archives of the University of Havana and teaches information science courses there, as well as being involved in graduate studies of his own.

The most striking thing was that in many respects, the Cuban archivists' main problems are the very same ones we face again and again! The first in importance, in Sr. Suárez' eyes, is the fact that administrators do not understand the importance of their own records. They see them as "old stuff" to be gotten out of the way as quickly as possible, rather than as an integral part of the organization's development and therefore the only way to become informed about what the organization is at present. The problem is exacerbated when organizations and parts of organizations appear, disappear, and are combined with others. The greatest need is thus for education of administrators and for solid records management programs that ensure the survival of permanently valuable documents, written and electronic. A study started in 1989 attempted to see how papers were getting into archives. Forty-four institutions were to be involved, but only 14 ended up making any contribution.

The Cubans do use computers extensively, though in the last few years, since the withdrawal of the Soviet support of the economy, there has been a major financial downturn which heavily affects all of Cuban society, including, of course, archives. As a result, budgets have been cut in a way that would shock even us, and automation is not proceeding as it had before. (For example, email at the University was entirely discontinued for financial reasons.)

Education is also right at the top of the archival agenda. Sr. Suárez is in the process of trying to get an archival education program going at the University. The information science faculty was recently amalgamated with the School of Journalism, and one can only imagine the difficulties of supporting a new program. Sr. Suárez, however, sees this as a center from which better archival practice can spread, and it is for this reason that books and journals are being sought for a central archival studies collection. At this point, for example, many custodians of records in universities have not been formally trained as archivists, and he sees his role as an important one in the dissemination of information about the profession. The Association has no money for conferences or publications.

From the conversation it appears that Cuban archivists follow a more European tradition, where not as big a distinction is made between records management and archives in the records continuum as in the U.S., nor perhaps as big a distinction between archives and manuscript collections. In Cuba, however, unlike Europe, archives is very much part of "information science" in general. In teaching students, three main areas are recognized at the University of Havana: management and technology; information services; and

theory. Helpful contacts are maintained with educators in Brazil, Argentina, and Mexico.

Another surprise is that Cuban archivists are very much interested in changing their legislation to provide more support for government records functions. Archival law exists, but it is not practical. Change is coming, following the economic changes of the last few years, and Sr. Suárez wants to be ready. I told him about the state records law controversies in Ohio, and he said that public access to archives is an issue there as well!

Other archival contacts have been made in the U.S., first of all with SAA; among these contacts were Ann Diffendal, Theresa Brinati, and James O'Toole. Cuba takes an active part in the Association of Latin American Archivists, and another key person in Cuban archives, Sra. Berarda Salavaria, Director of the Cuban National Archives, is also currently President of that Association. As noted above, contacts with Brazilian, Argentinean, and Mexican information science educators are important.

Sr. Suárez expressed his gratitude to SOA, as well as SAA and MAC, for the publications. I asked what we could do that would most benefit our colleagues in Havana and Cuba in general, and he mentioned two things. The first was to canvass the archivists we know to see if we can get some examples of rules and procedures for the transfer of documents to archives. What he needs are any institutional regulations or procedures effecting the transfer of records in the records management/archives continuum.

The other, and maybe the more important, way to help, is to send more books and journals, which are impossibly expensive for the budgets of Cuban archives and archival organizations. Sr. Suárez emphasized the fact that so much appears in periodicals, and that having an issue here and an issue there is not very satisfactory to a student who finds a reference to an article. I told him that maybe we can work on helping to flesh out long runs of periodicals. Because of the



Historic Hotel Nacional, situated on the heights overlooking Havana's waterfront

PHOTO/FRED LAUTZENHEISER

interest in records management, I took a copy of ARMA's catalog to Havana and asked him to designate items that he would find most useful, and so I have a list of these.

Originally, I intended to write an article similar to the recent one on Germany, describing Cuban archives as a user. As things turned out differently, I asked Carlos Suárez whether he would like to write something for the *Ohio Archivist*. He agreed to do so, and he will be sending us an article, the title of which is a new twist on a familiar archival phrase: "Will Our Past Be a Prologue? The Urgency of Records Management in Cuban Organizations." I also took the liberty of telling him that future items would be welcome for publication. I think this exposure to the U.S. archival public is a means by which we can help our colleagues in Cuba in a very substantial way during this time of acute distress and bewildering change for them. It is also a time of changing relationships from our perspective, which warrant some attention on this side of the Strait of Florida. While this is perhaps not directly within SOA's traditional mission, circumstances have involved us, and I believe that we should continue to cooperate fully.

Frederick K. Lautzenheiser
Cleveland Clinic Foundation

COUNCIL ACTIONS

March 4, 1994 **Ohio Historical Society**

Council set procedures for thanking donors. New members are to be listed in the *Ohio Archivist*. The winners of the SOA Merit Awards were announced. Planning for the next several meetings was discussed.

The Cuban project was discussed; the T-shirt project needs to be revitalized, and the whole project needs to be advertised. George Bain gave a final report on Archives Week in Ohio 1993 and announced that Archives Week (Sept. 1-7, 1994) will have a sports theme; he designated regional coordinators for the seven regions.

SOA's official position on the Hardesty nomination for U.S. Archivist was discussed. Council decided not to promote or oppose any one individual, but to ask Sen. Glenn to support a candidate meeting the qualifications in the federal code.

June 10, 1994 **Ohio Historical Society**

Council first met in a joint session with OHRAB, which asked SOA for a plan for its education program and an idea of general plans. The general discussion was a review of the Ohio 2003 Plan. When the joint meeting was finished, Council reconvened for its regular meeting. Dennis Harrison's report on membership showed that it was at the highest

level since 1976. Fred Lautzenheiser reported on his trip to Cuba. The SOA 25th anniversary book was distributed at the spring meeting, and distribution of remaining copies was addressed. George Bain presented a proposal on the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History, which will be discussed at the next meeting. SOA will have office hours at SAA in Indianapolis.

Charles Arp is to develop a plan for Archives 101 for Council discussion; there was a discussion of possible Ohio sites for a graduate archival program. Council discussed a possible cooperative workshop put on by SOA and the Ohio Preservation Council. This half-day joint workshop would teach preservation techniques.

The Herb Society of America and its Archives



The dedication of the Priscilla Sawyer Lord Archives Room will take place at the National Headquarters of the Herb Society of America in Kirtland, Ohio, on Saturday afternoon, October 15, 1994. The Society was founded in Boston in 1933 "to further the knowledge of herbs and to contribute to the records of horticulture and science, the results of the experiences and research of its members." It chose for its seal a sprig of rosemary or thyme (the debate continues) and took as its motto, "For Use and Delight," a phrase from the writings of seventeenth-century herbalist John Parkinson.

For many years the Society operated from offices at Horticultural Hall in Boston, headquarters of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. It grew rapidly with the addition of units across this country and Canada, and in 1988 it relocated in Kirtland, on the perimeter of Holden Arboretum. Through its various units and members-at-large, The Herb Society of America established some of the first public gardens in this country; began an herbarium which was eventually given to the Arnold Arboretum at Harvard University; and introduced dittany, *Origanum dictamnus*, to this continent. The Society has published an annual journal, *The Herbarist*, since 1935, and in 1980 it presented to the people of America a National Herb Garden at the National Arboretum in Washington, D.C.

The systematic collection of the Society's records began in 1974 with the appointment of Priscilla Lord to the office of Historian. As the HSA approached its 50th anniversary, she called for the histories of the units and committees, collected photographs, articles and memorabilia, and wrote a history of its first half

century. In 1983 she was awarded the Society's highest honor, the Helen de Conway Little Medal of Honor; and in 1984 she became its first archivist. In 1991 she was named Honorary President.

There are two outstanding public herb gardens in Ohio. The Western Reserve Herb Garden, located on the grounds of the Cleveland Botanical Garden (formerly The Garden Center of Greater Cleveland), was designed and constructed by the Western Reserve Unit of the HSA and given to the

City of Cleveland in 1969. It continues to be maintained by members of the Western Reserve Unit. The Herb Garden at Inniswood Metro Gardens in Columbus, a gift of the Central Ohio Unit, is also maintained by its members. The Thyme Collection is the focus of this herb garden.

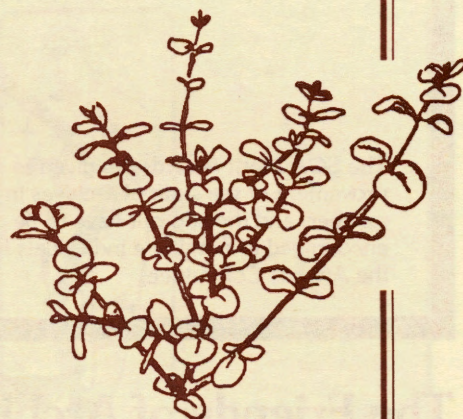
The Archives of the Herb Society of America are open to the public by appointment only. Arrangements may be made by contacting the archivist, Sharon Gregor, at 216/256-0514.

Sharon Gregor
The Herb Society of America

ARTIST/JAY SZABO



*Rosemarinis
officinalis*
'Benedita Blue'



Thymus nummularius



SOA Merit Awards

George Parkinson, Chair of the SOA Council's Awards Committee, announced the winners of the first SOA Merit Awards at the spring meeting at the Ohio Historical Society.

Dr. George Bain, Archivist, Ohio University, was selected because he has been tireless in his efforts to promote the Society; his contribution of time, effort, and resources has been exemplary. Most importantly, he has turned Archives Week in Ohio from a vague idea into a successful yearly campaign to make Ohioans aware of who we are and what we do, and how archives can help them.

Nancy Johnston, an Assistant Attorney General for the State of Ohio, was chosen because of her work as coordinator of the Attorney General's Open Government Task Force. In a very difficult situation, where archivists were getting caught in the cross fire between public officials and angry people from groups such as the Ohio Newspaper Association and Common Cause, she tried her best to moderate the views of all sides so that the final recommendations would be the most reasoned compromise for all sides, thereby assuring the best consideration from the General Assembly for Ohio's public records and their custodians.

Detective Richard Gross of the Cincinnati Police Department was given the award because he "went the extra mile" to track down and apprehend a document thief and retrieve 11 stolen Civil War documents for the Cincinnati Historical Society. He took the thefts seriously and pursued the case where others would have dropped it, and spent an unusual amount of time and effort in traveling outside the Cincinnati area. Security is something we often take for granted, and too often no one is interested enough to help when there is a need.

The SOA Merit Awards are given to recognize individuals (not necessarily SOA members) who have contributed to the improvement of the state of archives in Ohio during the past year. They are not limited to any one area of endeavor, nor in number; and they do not have to be given every year if there is no particularly outstanding work that year. SOA members are encouraged to nominate individuals for the awards. The SOA Vice President (presently George Parkinson) is the chairman of the Awards Committee.

The Friends of Archives of the History of American Psychology

Here is some good news from an Ohio archives which has found a way to get support from outside the regular institutional sources. Building a friends' support group is an excellent way to establish better rapport with the institution's "public" and achieve a measure of financial independence. One must, however, be fairly confident that there is already an appreciative audience, since there is a not-inconsiderable initial outlay. The Archives had to take the first step; and it could not have spent the funds to send out 7000 letters without knowing that there would be a reasonable return.

On February 24, 1994, a mailing went out to a selected list of eminent psychologists, members of the Division of the History of Psychology of the American Psychological Association, and the members of two interdisciplinary associations concerned with the history of the social and behavioral sciences, the Cheiron Society and the Forum for History of Human Sciences. Each recipient was given the following: 1) a copy of the Archives' general brochure; 2) a financial information sheet, which described the budget for the last several years (shrinking) and listed people and organizations who

had spontaneously given money in the years before 1993; 3) a letter describing the financial problems of the Archives—severe but not actually dangerous—and inviting the recipient to become a charter member of the Friends of the Archives of the History of American Psychology; and 4) a contribution sign-up card with 5) an envelope in which to return it, hopefully enclosing a check.

In the 126 days that followed, 200 individuals joined the Friends and contributed a total of \$16,637—about \$80 per person on the average. During the same period, psychology organizations and governance bodies such as the Eastern Psychological Association, the Midwestern Psychological Association, the Council of Graduate Departments of Psychology (COGDOP) and The Society for the Experimental Analysis of Behavior also sent contributions to the Friends, although they had not been actively solicited. These "institutional" members have given \$1400.

This fund is already at work paying two student assistants who are being supervised in the preparation for long-term storage of 1200 cartons of editorial papers of forty different psychological journals. These docu-

ments are not to be opened for scholarly use for 40 to 50 years, but their preservation demands care at this time. This important work will probably require a year.

The solicitations of this first year have not ended, but by the end of June a "Friends' packet" will have gone out to the 48 interest divisions of the APA, as well as the 58 state, provincial, and territorial psychological associations and the five regional associations that have not already spontaneously made gifts.

Next year in February, a *Friends' Newsletter* will go out to all the personal and institutional members describing the year at the Archives, listing the honor roll of Friends, describing the uses to which the Friends' funds were put and asking for renewals. The only thing which we see as a problem with all this is that it is too bad it was not possible to do it years ago!

John Popplestone
Sharon Ochsenhirt
Archives of the History
of American Psychology,
University of Akron

SPORTS IN THE ARCHIVES

ARCHIVES WEEK IN OHIO SEPTEMBER 1-7, 1994

Plans for Archives Week have come along in mid-summer. An article in the Ohio Historical Society's publication, *Preview*, contained several wonderful photographs from the Society's collections. I received a telephone call from the *Cincinnati Enquirer* about activities in that region as a result of the article. Meanwhile, we have distributed a poster, the Cleveland Archives Roundtable will have a display in the May Company window downtown; a number of activities are developing in the Columbus area, and I don't have room to tell all. It may well be over by the time you receive this note, so I hope you did your part to make it a success. We have already started talking about next year's week.

George Bain
Archives Week Coordinator
Ohio University

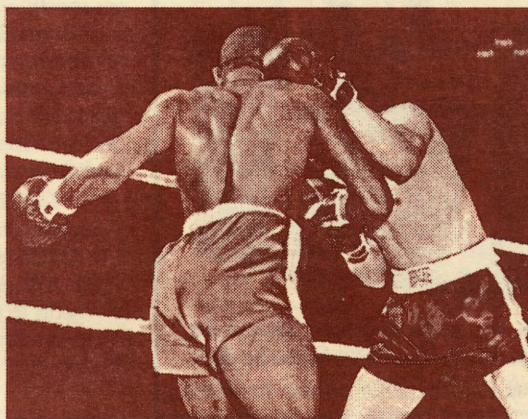
LEFT: The only photograph of Sandy Koufax outside of a Dodgers uniform—he played for U. of C. in 1954, then signed a contract with the Dodgers and immediately went to the major leagues.



CENTER: Cincinnati Ezzard Charles, a former heavyweight champion, battles a ring opponent in the 1950s. Photo by Gene Smith.

RIGHT: Jimmy Nippert, U. of C. center, who tragically died following a football injury in a game against archrival Miami U. in 1923

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ARCHIVES WEEK IN OHIO '94

SPORTS AND RECREATION IN THE ARCHIVES

SEPTEMBER 1-7, 1994

BOOK REVIEWS: Two New Reference Works on Photography

Writing standard books on topics of conservation can be a perilous undertaking. Booth and Weinstein's 1977 work, *The Care and Conservation of Photographs*, underlined this point, with recommendations on the cleaning of daguerreotype images that had to be quickly abandoned. New rigor in the evaluation of conservation regimens has forced the reevaluation of many authoritative practices.

Recently, two such standard works, based upon exhaustive research, have been published, much to the benefit of curators of photographic collections. Each examines a particular medium within photography, and each offers surprising findings regarding its subject. Both books should be a welcome addition to the reference collection of any repository holding these materials.

THE FIRST, M. Susan Barger's and William B. White's *The Daguerreotype: Nineteenth Century Technology and Modern Science* (Washington and London: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1991; 252 pp.; ill.), is a comprehensive investigation of the first widespread photographic medium. The daguerreotype image forms from a complex chemistry, radically different from its successors. The authors, working at the Material Research Laboratories of The Pennsylvania State University, and using tools as complex as electron microscopes, have probed the medium, and have learned more, and disproven more, regarding the image formation process than any since Daguerre's day. Barger, an associate research professor of materials science at Johns Hopkins, and White, a professor of geochemistry at Penn State, began their studies in 1978.

The text is structured in two parts. First, the authors examine the history of the medium, in much greater detail than has been possible in the general works of photographic history. This narrative will be

of the greater general interest to the archival profession. Interesting details include Daguerre's utter lack of understanding of the process that bore his name, and the many rivalries among the practitioners.

The second section details the research into the processes of image formation and stability, and here the going is heavy for those not versed in chemistry and physics. The authors quickly establish their testing procedure for its empirical validity. They proceed into discussion of the difference in plates used, of the mechanism of image deposition, and of changes across time in the image particles. This level of information will not be greatly germane to the curator. However, recommendations on the appropriate storage conditions for the items will.

Most exciting, at least for those institutions with sufficient conservation budgets, are the developments of two cleaning methods that will remove oxide tarnishes from the plates without damaging the images. Inherent caution is called for here, in light of Booth and Weinstein. However, temptation will not befall most curators, as both sputter and electrocleaning require equipment rarely found in archives and libraries.

ALTHOUGH Barger and White began their work in 1978, they are newcomers to the field when compared to Henry Wilhelm. Research begun in 1969 has led to the publication of his magisterial *The Permanence and Care of Color Photographs: Traditional and Digital Color Prints, Color Negatives, Slides and Motion Pictures* (Grinnell, Iowa: Preservation Publishing Co., 1993; 744 pp.; ill.) This has been the most avidly (and frequently) anticipated work in the short history of photographic preservation. Coauthored with Carol Brower, *Permanence and Care* has been announced for publication several times, only to be delayed. The wait has proven to be worthwhile.

The delays have largely related to the fast changing nature of color photography. Spurred in part by Wilhelm's association with film director Martin Scorsese, the film manufacturers have been addressing issues of color stability, and Wilhelm has attempted to keep pace with these changes. The instability of color imagery has been of great concern to curators and photographers, and research indicating the most survivable film/paper combinations is most welcome. Perhaps the most startling findings are the truly superior keeping characteristics of Fujicolor materials, showing no significant change across 50 years in accelerated tests.

Brower's contribution discusses the effects of presentation, mounting and matting on the materials. This section will be of great assistance to photographers, curators, and exhibition designers. Attention here will minimize deterioration when this visual medium is displayed, as it must be.

Both Wilhelm and Brower have extensive credentials in this field and began professional association in 1978. They now operate Preservation Publishing, the publisher of the book.

As it is comprehensive, Wilhelm has sections that, like Barger and White, are beyond the scope of the archivist's responsibilities. Even so, this level of information will provide the curator with the information to fend off bad practice. *Care and Permanence's* major shortcoming is the episodic and somewhat repetitive structure of the chapters. It has been noted that the authors knew of this stylistic problem, but felt compelled to publish a work so often promised. Given the wealth of information, and that this is a reference tome, literary failures must be forgiven.

CERTAINLY, the recommendations of both books must be viewed conservatively. Research continues, and the complex chemistry and physics of photographic materials will continue to display unanticipated behaviors. Nevertheless, the advance of conservation regimens from *ad hoc* treatments to empirically tested procedures allows archivists and curators new tools in the preservation of visual materials.

Michael McCormick
Western Reserve Historical Society



Archives Week in Ohio

Xavier University takes on rival Detroit Titans in Cincinnati collegiate basketball. Photo by Gene Smith.

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Listservs: a few practical notes

Types of Information Services

For a person just entering the world of the Internet, terms can be confusing. Listservs, bulletin boards, and usenet groups are all ways for a large number of people to get the same information, whether it consist of juicy job announcements; dry messages about cataloging; good advice on those practical matters that don't seem to be raised in school but are essential to life on the outside; or spiteful and vindictive remarks ("flames") aimed at a colleague but meant for maximum national exposure.

Software used for each of the above three types of services is universal or nearly so; for example, if you know how to use one listserv (e.g., ARCHIVES-L), then chances are you will be able to use any other listserv the same way.

A *bulletin board* provides its information to its users in a very economical way. Each subscriber must call in and request each piece of information he/she wants.

Usenet bulletin boards are echoed, that is, the bulletin boards themselves reside on separate computers, which update each other periodically with the latest postings. The software on the host computer presents the messages in a unified system. Information on these boards is contributed directly by the readers, which accounts for the diverse, even chaotic range of topics available.¹

A *listserv* is the lazy man's way to get information, because it spoon-feeds each message to each and every subscriber. When you look at your email messages in the morning, everything that has been posted on it since you last looked comes up on the screen, with the subject line in view. For a busy list like ARCHIVES-L this can be a bewilderingly large number of messages. I am always afraid to get sick because I know the day I come back and tiptoe onto the Internet, I will be inundated (not to say smothered) by dozens, indeed hundreds, of messages that demand to be considered.

This type of utility is obviously much more energy-intensive than bulletin boards or usenets, because every message goes to every person, whether or not the person wants it, or whether or not the message is worth the bandwidth it is sent on. This is why we get acerbic remarks about people who send frivolous messages. The latter may be a common occurrence now, but they may become less frequent as the U.S. government pays fewer of the Internet costs and privatization brings charges directly to the customer, who at present has a very powerful tool often free of charge.

Listservs vary in their personalities and governance. ARCHIVES-L is fairly active, though it has a long way to go to be as busy as the big genealogical lists like ROOTS-L, where messages come in in the hundreds instead of in tens. Some lists are very sleepy and contribute only a few messages a month. There are conservative, politically correct, rigorously scholarly, and happy-go-lucky listservs. Some are moderated, like PACS-L, the list dealing with public-access library computer systems; others, like ARCHIVES-L, have no moderators. The moderator's job is to screen postings so that frivolous ones or those not germane to the topic can be weeded out. A moderator can also head off "flame wars." The medium is a new way to communicate, and it is recent enough that people are still getting used to it and trying to figure out normal standards of behavior.

Access to the Listserv and List Commands

This brings us to ways of getting on the listserv. Most Ohioans have access to publicly funded networks (e.g., Cleveland FREENET) and can get access to their listservs completely free. Others not so fortunate subscribe to a commercial service which then hooks up to the Internet but charges a fee per message. (These people under-

standably get really irate when they receive frivolous messages for which they are billed!)

Once one is on the Internet, it is like arriving on the Great Plains—the horizons are barely visible. Finding something interesting, like a listserv on a particular topic, is not hard. What is hard is paring down the choices to a reasonable few. There are so many listservs being started every month that it is hard to know where to turn. One place to find out what is available on a particular topic is to send mail as follows.² Address to *listserv@bitnic.educom.edu*. The message should be *list global /topic*, for example: *list global /gardening*. Schultz says that one can list only one topic at a time. The answer will be a listing of those listservs concerned with the topic you specify.

In dealing with a listserv, one must realize the difference between its two functions: 1) the *server*; and 2) the *list*. Each of these has its own different address, and they are used for different purposes. The *server* will accept commands; i.e., you can subscribe, unsubscribe, ask for an index, tell it to temporarily withhold mail, etc. You CANNOT send a message on the server for the other subscribers to read. That is the job of the *list*, which is where you post messages ("postings"). Again and again people try to tell the list to delete their subscriptions or add them, and they get frustrated when nothing (of course) happens. For the ARCHIVES listserv, the server address is *listserv@miamiu.muohio.edu* (for Bitnet *listserv@miamiu*). The list address, however, is *archives@miamiu.muohio.edu* (for Bitnet *archives@miamiu*). To subscribe, the user sends the command *subscribe [nameoflist] [firstname] [surname]* to the server, not the list.

These rules and many others, along with general information, are found in what is called the "welcome" document. When someone subscribes to a list, he/she receives the welcome document, which explains the workings of the list and the basic rules. It is a good idea to print it out, and then you can refer to it even if you have impaired your access to the listserv. The welcome document describes commands for all sorts of purposes, including screening your name from a list of subscribers; getting a digest of message so you don't have to wade through a sea of postings if your listserv is very busy; selecting topics you are most interested in; etc.

Other documentation on commands is available by sending the following commands to the server: *get listserv memo* and *get listserv refcard*. The commands *set archives nomail* and *set archives mail* temporarily stop postings from the listserv and then restart them again, respectively. Old messages are kept in an electronic archives called "Archives Filelist," which can be requested from the server. They are retrievable by sending the command *index archives*, which produces a list of the postings. The user can retrieve a particular file with the command *get [filename1] [filename2]*, here filename1 and filename2 are the two-part name of the file you want.³ Questions remaining unanswered after using these sources can be directed to the owner of the listserv, in the case of ARCHIVES-L, John B. Harlan, who has always been available and very helpful to users (address: *JBHCoord@MiaVXI.MUOhio.Edu*, or for Bitnet *JBHCoord@MiaVXI*).

Ohio's Archivists' Own Listserv

Rai Goerler, Ohio State University Archivist and veteran SOA member, worked with the OSU computer department to set up a listserv for Ohio archivists, called OHIOARV. SOA Council, at the suggestion of Charles Arp, wanted to have available a vehicle for quick communication with SOA members, particularly concerning the legislative initiatives directly affecting Ohio's public records law

and repositories and asked Rai if Ohio State could host the list. OHIOARV went on line on March 15 of this year; after a flurry of activity at the beginning, it has been quiet during the summer, but SOA members should take advantage of it to reach other Ohioans. The response time is extremely fast, and a posting reaches its audience in a matter of minutes, unlike the larger listservs. The server address is: *listserver@lists.acs.ohio-state.edu*; the list address is *ohioarv@lists.acs.ohio-state.edu*. To subscribe, send the command *subscribe ohioarv [firstname][surname]*. (You can put anything on

the subject line.) As with other listservs, you will receive an acknowledgment and instructions on how the listserv operates.

Examples of Other Listservs

Here are several names of listservs, other than ARCHIVES-L, that may be of interest to various Ohio archivists. They were not chosen by any particular method but are ones for which the Editor has information. Probably all of them have both an Internet and a Bitnet address, though both addresses do not always appear:

LISTSERV	SERVER ADDRESS (BITNET FOLLOWS BACKSLASH)	TOPICS COVERED
ERECs-L	listserv@albnyvm1 (internet adrs. not given)	electronic records (SAA Elec. Recds. Roundtable)
MEMOIR-L	listserv@vm.cc.latech.edu	firsthand travel accounts (published or not)
PACS-L	listserv@uhupvm1.uh.edu	computer systems used for public access in libraries/related topics
PHOTOHST-L	listserv@asuvvm.inre.asu.edu / listserv@asuacad	history of photography/criticism/aesthetics
RECMGMT-L	listserv@suvvm.syr.edu / listserv@suvvm	records management
ROOTS-L	listserv@VM1.nodak.edu	genealogy
SEDIT-L	listserv@umdd.umd.edu	scholarly editing

Navigating the Internet is a complex task, and listservs are only a small part of it. They are, however, a wonderful way to stay abreast of current thinking in most fields, and the archival world is no exception. Also, nothing wakes up a somnolent archivist quicker on a sleepy afternoon than a rousing flame war. Have fun!

N.B. Thank you very much to Carol Tomer and Michael McCormick for their editing and additions!

¹ Information contributed by Michael McCormick.

² Schultz, Charles R. Archives-L 5/30/94 "Re: Bancroft Library"

³ Roberts, Peter J. Archives-L 3/27/94 "Re: Searching archives of Archives Listserv"

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Archives Listserv sampler

JANUARY-JULY, 1994

Note: It is impossible to report on every topic discussed on the listserv. Please contact the Editor for more on each subject or to see if some other topic of interest to you was covered. The Editor was also out of town and missed parts of the May and June activity.

Internships—a flurry of requests from prospective interns; internship should not be just free labor, but provide a balanced variety of tasks and give intern a rounded learning experience; availability of an experienced archivist for answering questions as necessary.

U.S. Archivist/SAA and the list—set of related issues; usual split between “know-nothings” and “elitists”—accusations that SAA leadership didn’t inform members about support of/rejection of candidates; discussion of finding person (maybe not professional archivist?) able to deal with Washington politics. Went on to discuss how independent leadership should be in leading; SAA urged to put issues on list, but this can’t be main forum since relatively few have email.

Copyright/reproduction/rights of correspondents—another set of related issues; not clear what to do about rights of third-party letter writers whose letters come in with donor’s collection—probably good to grant requests to restrict use in some way, though institutional lawyers usually too conservative in closing them totally—discussed difference in present (1976) and previous copyright law—anything over 56 years old probably in public domain; now contract has to specifically state that employer has copyright in works for hire, otherwise writer/artist retains rights. Discussion on whether visitors’ speeches can be taped and used on campus (yes, if agreement with speaker)—if published articles in collection, fair use clause OK but need to assign copyright compliance responsibility to user.

Electronic records—nobody has any real answers; asking donors to give software to archives along with data doesn’t solve problem—hardware and systems change too; electronic storage always fragile—Print-outs feasible only for “two-dimensional” information; even these files not very reliably preserved unless ASCII files (and then lose formatting)—Staying away from proprietary software helps; standards needed to control producers of software—If archivists don’t get in at design stage, data man-

agers will remain in control. Question of whether design people will pay attention to archivists and records managers; Hollinger advocates training people with concrete knowledge of computer systems, not a “generation of theorists” who can’t talk the language with computer design people and communicate what they want. Software-dependent environments most likely to be upgradable are those used in business and government (that is where financial rewards are and pressure comes from); MIT begins major overhaul and unification of many little systems, archivist on administrative committee to oversee—others should emulate. Small repositories don’t have money to update; sharing expensive items was suggested. SAA should be represented on NISO (National Information Standards Organization), addressing problems with electronic records—The latter can be one place where original order kept at same time as rearranging in more sensible way, according to business functions, not organization tables; latter too often changed, merged, renamed, while function continues.

Original order—above-mentioned ability of computers to make possible having your cake and eating it too is not possible when arranging traditional papers—Nan Lawler describes “backhoe collecting” where this sacred precept seems to break down because there is no order—Original order shouldn’t be abandoned on whim, but isn’t automatic either; the order on loading dock not “original order”—archivist has to discern that from papers, then decide to reconstruct or not—Folder titles sometimes more indicative of secretary’s filing than office holder’s philosophy; odd folder titles get in the way, though functions have continuity.

Photo archives and historical research—Archivists need to inform historians on how to “read” a photograph—different type of information than they are used to but often answers questions textual records cannot—Need all forms of documentation, not only text.

Photo cataloging survey (13 repositories)—Guide used for descriptions: 4 used in-house guide; 2 APPM; 2 Parker’s Graphic Materials with APPM; 1 Parker’s alone. Subject headings from: 4 used combination Art & Architecture Thesaurus, LC Thesaurus for Graphic Materials, LC Subject Headings; 3 used in-house guide; 2 used LC Graphic Materials Thesaurus alone; 1, LCSH alone—Catalog records were automated (6), manual (2), both (1).

Archival software—many types of applications discussed: Mac cataloging software; archival images on the Internet (MO-SAIC/World Wide Web, NASA server; discussion on how to put images in with layering); records management (Cuadra’s STAR, Triadd’s GAIN, Zasio’s VERSATILE, ARMIS, RMI Resomax (Canadian), CAIRS, etc.); thesaurus software (ARIS, BEAT, Energy Technology Data Exchange, ET!, LEXIC02, MULTITES, STRIDE, TCS, Term Manager) [Refer to original postings for occasional review-type comments]; collection management systems (Minaret, MicroMARC, AIMS, SNAP!, Q&A, NOTIS). For Minaret Users Group, contact Peter Wilkerson at the Citadel in Charleston, SC (wilkerson@citadel.bitnet).

Certification—Same division of opinions—general feeling that it is here to stay unless archivists “vote with checkbook,” i.e., don’t renew. Feeling by many that it helps define the profession though may not help present archivists; others feel struggling for professional image backfired or is at best useless. Original plan was threefold: certification of individuals; evaluation of archival institutions (too big and time-consuming for small shops, so didn’t fly); certification of educational programs (fell by wayside, some people didn’t want programs evaluated). La Leche League’s certification program held up as example of what ours should be (positive); negative reaction from librarians doing archival work but working in libraries. At the time certification was passed, polls of regionals by no means clearly in favor: Northwest Archivists 50 percent in favor of certification plan (but not SAA’s); New England Archivists, MARAC, Kansas City Archivists, and SOA voted against; SAA members in equal thirds pro, con, and undecided.

Privacy/retention of personal records—How to retain valuable records and obey principles of confidentiality? Social Security numbers can be misused. Some throw records out (legal retention period for payroll is six years); but payroll records often very revealing to social historian—Keep originals off limits and use copies, on which names can be blacked out; or segregate confidential and nonconfidential series. Problem with legal papers of the mentally ill; discussion of how much of student record to retain (legally only required to keep transcript); some keep “historic” student records (through 1920s).

SOA SESSION REPORTS

1994 spring meeting • Ohio Historical Society

Thursday, April 14

The Ohio 2003 Draft Plan and Reviving the Local Government Records Program

Roland Baumann, Oberlin College (2003 Plan); Michael McCormick (local government records legislation)

A copy of the plan was handed out to each attendee, with the reminder that this was only a draft and suggestions were welcome. A questionnaire about the plan had been distributed with the meeting brochure, but only 15 were returned; more participation from the membership was needed.

A description of the Ohio Historical Records Advisory Board (OHRAB) followed. It is a reconstitution of the old OHRPAB, established in 1974 to facilitate archival planning in Ohio and to review grant proposals going to NHPRC. It consists of nine people appointed by the Governor; the Coordinator and his deputy are the Director of the Ohio Historical Society and the Director of its Archives/Library Division (Messrs. Ness and Parkinson, respectively).

The speaker discussed each goal and objective in the plan, with discussion from the floor. An important concept was the regrant process. Instead of having individual repositories send in large numbers of small proposals, NHPRC is encouraging state boards to identify major areas of need, apply for a lump sum, and then fund the individual projects from this money, matched by locally-acquired funds. OHRAB has identified three major areas of need where it has established programs: improved access to records of the two world wars; identification of materials on antebellum reform movements (abolitionism, temperance, etc.); and the revitalization of the local government records program.

A problem is finding matching funds. These can be sought in several areas: new money earmarked for the Ohio Bicentennial in 2003; OHS, for those proposals with a direct bearing on the work of the state archives; money from foundations and corporations; and funds from local people located by archivists in their home territories.

Michael McCormick spoke about the legislation now in the General Assembly, which touches all repositories with local

government records. Section 149 of the Ohio Revised Code is being changed. Last year's HB 111 was not passed, but its promoters came back again this year with HB 696 as well as other legislation, such as HB 168. HB 696 is not meant for archivists and manuscript curators per se; the intent was to attain speedy access to public records and was aimed at public officers who don't want to release records to those who really need them. In the event, however, the bill will make life in large government records repositories impossible. Sanctions intended for recalcitrant bureaucrats will be very onerous for archivists. Reference and duplication services will have to be vastly expanded, probably at the expense of all other functions.

Convenient and absolutely free access has become a folk cause, like clean air. No regard is being paid to the mechanics of accomplishing this. Such groups as Common Cause and the Newspaper Association don't want any kind of delay; they don't want to have to write the requests; and they want to make any kind of user registration illegal for archivists, while the Newspaper Association, in particular, wants to have access to lists of books borrowed from public libraries by specific users!

What is needed from the SOA membership is attention to the problem and a system of communication whereby members can be alerted to what is happening at the Statehouse. Legislation can be moribund for a long time and suddenly revive; by the time people are aware of issues affecting them, a bill can already be law. SOA's new listserv, OHIOARV, can become the core of a "Committee of Correspondence" so that SOA can move quickly. Enthusiasm is needed from members to communicate to those who are not electronically linked. Clerks of Courts need to be educated, along with the County Commissioners' Association. They need to know what this legislation will do to their daily operation.

The First Time Was Free, Now You Gotta Pay: Charging for Services

Sue Kinder, Ohio Recorders Association; Mary Bowman, Ohio Genealogical Society; Frank Deaner, Ohio Newspaper Association; Janet Lewis, Common Cause; John Stewart, Ohio Historical Society (moderator).

This session provided a forum for a representative of the Recorders Association and three representatives of user groups most vocal about change in Ohio public records law.

Sue Kinder spoke of her association's desire to see a \$1 per copy rate instituted in Ohio by law for public record material. She outlined the concerns of the Association about HB 696. First, it will not provide for the cost of doing business in county recorders' offices; it will at the same time impose impossible work demands on them. Unsupervised and/or drastically increased use of public records will insure that the records themselves will deteriorate beyond salvage. Ms. Kinder did not want to be accused of discouraging open public records, but felt that the concerns of the persons who do the actual work of providing copies of records have not been closely examined and are not voiced in the proposed HB 696.

Mary Bowman stated that her organization firmly supported the \$1 per page rate for copies of public records, and most would even support an additional service fee. She provided examples of the many and varied demands made by genealogists on the administrators of public records in the state, while assuring the audience that genealogists are well aware of the cost of their research, and that they would rather see higher costs if that would insure the preservation and availability of Ohio public records. She agreed that the twin goals of access and preservation of Ohio's public records are not served well by HB 696 as it is written today.

Some interesting illustrations she used included the following. The Ohio Genealogical Society did a study in its offices to determine how much it cost them to make one copy. They found that it costs \$2.75 per page—just for average office copying in a largely volunteer organization. She used this example to underscore the OGS position that the \$1.00 per page fee for public records copies seems extremely reasonable when viewed in this light.

Frank Deaner, lobbyist for the Ohio Newspaper Association, whose membership consists of 84 daily and 87 weekly newspapers in the state, contended that the common issue under discussion was access, that the preservation issue was not what people were really serious about, and that HB 696 was not intended to be anything but a public service, whether or not certain groups opposed the \$.25 per page ceiling on charges per page as it is written in the

proposed bill. The ONA felt that HB 696 was written to be "user friendly" and that people opposed to it were not keeping the issue of open public records at the forefront of their arguments. He read the four points of the ONA position from a prepared statement. He felt that all of the points were secured in the bill: assurance of prompt service; 2) assurance that mail inquiries will be accorded the same priority as those made in person or over the telephone; 3) assurance that cost for services will always be set and clearly defined, and not be subject to arbitrary determination; 4) assurance of equitable judicial remedies when disputes over use of records arise.

Last to speak was Janet Lewis, lobbyist for and Executive Director of Common Cause. She said that access to public records is her cause, that her organization is not interested in grinding axes, nor were they intent on punishing state or federal employees for past performance. She stated that Common Cause became involved in the process of making a new law addressing the issue of copying and open public records because the existing law does not work. Issues that need to be resolved in this instance are, according to Ms. Lewis, as follows.

1) The cost of access to public records must be kept reasonable; open access to them is a right, not a privilege of the wealthy. Legislating a low fee for copies of these records is a good way to insure access for all people. The current law states that the office providing access to copies of public records can charge any amount that is determined to be the actual cost of such a service. This practice has led to inequalities in access, and the \$.25 per page charge required in HB 696 is a direct response to such inequities.

2) The amount of time that can be taken to respond to inquiries about or requests for information from public records should be determined by law. Offices finding it impossible to live up to the letter of the law, but still operating in the spirit of the law, will not be persecuted; this law is not supposed to be impossible to obey, but it should work for everyone, and that will demand some change in work habits on the part of some offices handling public records. Also, close scrutiny of existing restrictions and contingencies to use of public records has taken place, and negotiating their impediment to access has been carefully addressed in HB 696.

3) When disputes arise over access to public records, and they always do, there needs to be spelled out in law the avenues of redress available to all parties in the dispute. Under HB 696 attorney's fees will be paid for those who go to court to oppose restriction of access to public records.

A lively question and answer period followed this session.

Fifty Years Ago: Selected World War II Collections

Stan Akers, University of Akron;
Jennifer Songster-Burnett, Young-
stown Museum of Science and
Industry; Douglas McCabe, Ohio
University.

In line with OHRAB's goal of better access to Ohio's World War II collections, this session focused on three such sets of papers, while others, such as the Sammy Kaye Collection at OU, were mentioned in passing. Stan Akers is the head of the University of Akron's Martin B26 Marauder Archives. This collection arose after a group of former pilots of this plane commissioned a memorial at the Air Force Museum in Dayton in 1986. The group accumulated papers, including diaries, tapes, photographs, and realia; they contacted Akers regarding the transfer of films to videotape, and in the process inquired about a place to store the growing collection. Since it has been at Akron, a bibliography has been assembled and items are continuously being added. As they arrive, they are indexed on a database so that researchers who find one sort of reference can see what else is available (often in a different medium: artifacts vs. diaries or films). There is a large group of video oral histories, and a book is available

describing the collection. The collection policy aims at a group of items that will describe the whole experience of the squadron in a "multimedia" way.

Jennifer Songster-Burnett's collection on industrial Youngstown shows the domestic side of the war. She gave a slide show presentation illustrating the very important war effort in heavy industry, pointing out that this war was a "war of production lines" and the victory went to the side with the most factories. Youngstown steel mills were working at 98 percent of their capacity in 1942-43. The industrial effort forced developments such as the widespread employment of women, the advent of new products such as portable landing mats for airplanes and snap-together bridges, and after the war, a huge effort to convert the mills to peacetime use.

Doug McCabe described the Cornelius Ryan Collection at Ohio University. Ryan was an immigrant Irishman who became a journalist and well-known author of the war books *Columbus Day*, *The Last Battle*, and *A Bridge Too Far*. The last book was published in 1974 and concerned the battle of Arnhem, centering on a bridge where the Germans stopped the Allied invasion. Ryan had met the Dean of Communications of the university when they were correspondents in the war and promised his papers to OU, dying very soon thereafter.

The collection contains an enormous amount of oral history and correspondence



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Cincinnati vs. Pittsburgh, Nov. 22, 1970, Riverfront Stadium, Cincinnati. Steelers' Preston Pearson leaps over bodies trying to get one yard needed for a first down, and is flipped by Al Beauchamp (58) and shoved back by Al Coleman (23). Cincinnati won, 34-7.

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collected from eyewitnesses of the war in Europe. The number of people contacted by Ryan for his books is amazing: 1144 for *The Longest Day*, 690 for *The Last Battle*, and 1242 for *A Bridge Too Far*. They include military personnel and civilians from the US, Britain, Poland, Germany, and the Netherlands. The highest usage of the collection so far is by mail from the Netherlands. Some treasures are unique photos, among which are some of Omaha Beach on D-Day; these are rare, as a technician in a London darkroom ruined nearly all the other film known. There are some rare interviews, such as that with Heinrich Harmel, who had refused to talk to anyone until Ryan persuaded him. The collection, in its own room, shows how Ryan put together his books. Also brought out are connections within the collection, with other groups of war-related papers (e.g., the Marauder collection), and papers that one would not expect to bear on World War II.

After the speakers were finished, attending archivists were asked to tell about papers in their collections which had bearing on World War II; there were a number of striking discoveries, including some very rare color photos of the Normandy invasion in the Cincinnati Historical Society. McCabe then spoke about one of the objectives in the Ohio 2003 Plan, which is to pinpoint Ohio collections on both world wars.

Teach Your Children Well: Archivists as Educators

George Bain, Ohio University;
Jane McMeekin, Westerville
South High School; Karen
Kovachik, English Dept., Ohio
State University; Terry Barnhart,
Ohio Historical Society Museum
Division.

This session focused on how archival materials at the Ohio Historical Society are used in teaching. Karen Kovachik, who teaches English composition, teaches on the premise that history must be integrated into all disciplines. Students do not need to write simple comparison/contrast papers; their analytical thinking must be stimulated. She mentioned an essay which told of a student reading ten accounts of early white settlers coming in contact with native Americans, in which every one had a different attitude. Consternation was the first reaction—how could all these be true? The reader finally had to sift through the accounts, make interpretations, and try to locate truth in the disparate stories. Kovachik stated that students come in thinking of history as a collection of facts and dates,

believing newspaper stories to be objective, and that what is in books is true. In order to bring history alive, she devised a project. Her students, all born after 1972, were uniformly interested in the Kent State events of May 4, 1970. She made packets of materials gleaned from OHS collections, including such items as Ohio National Guard reports and newspaper accounts. Small groups of students dramatized events, and by the end, the class felt that the event was "still with us," and they held a discussion of dissent and democracy. After coming to OHS for a tour, each one chose an event or person to research—some local, some international. They complained a lot about the difficulty of the project, but in the end it was successful in that they realized how much tact and skill history writing takes.

Jane McMeekin teaches history in an advanced-placement high school program. Mirroring Karen's situation, an offshoot of her history classes is a greater familiarity with creative writing. She wanted to get students excited about actual things, so they read original documents (e.g., a Civil War newspaper and publications from other eras). With budget cutbacks, field trips for the whole class were not possible, and her project had to be a voluntary assignment. Students were asked to select a topic before 1900; they had to use a primary source document as well as others; and the product could be of any type—a poem or a first-person "account" by a person of the time. In order to get students into the archives, the process had to be simplified so that they could get to the manuscripts with a minimum of trouble. The need for this was evident after two girls, who had been absent from the trip, went to OHS on their own without having already selected a topic and were frustrated because of the fact that staff simply didn't have the time to spend with them. McMeekin stressed the importance of creating a sense of excitement in this media age.

Terry Barnhart (teaching at Otterbein College as well as working at OHS) also emphasized trying to get students excited about the past. They need to get a personal sense of the past so that their present is anchored in what went before and they achieve a sense of self-discovery. The recent educational reform in history attempts to develop critical thinking skills. In reviewing a document, students must ask such questions as who its audience had been and what the writer's outlook was. Students must be liberated from textbooks, which have much of the life "zapped" out of them. One problem nowadays is that field trips to historical societies are much less possible than before. Archivists must be more aggressive in marketing their holdings and make as much use as possible of such conveniences as electronic information fa-

cilities to get the information to the users.

This problem has been addressed by an exciting development in Ohio which has been used as a model elsewhere—the Ohio Academy of History's movement toward use of primary sources in the classroom. It is part of a national movement to reform the teaching of all subjects in this decade. Barnhart is chairman of the OAH's Committee on History and Archives, which is looking for ways to "put flesh on the bones" and make primary sources accessible. Again, this meshes with the goals of the Ohio 2003 Plan, and archivists have a critical role in getting the documents into the schools.

Friday, April 15

Volunteers of America: Making the Most of Free Labor

Jane Federer, Columbus Chapter,
American Red Cross; Charles Arp,
Ohio Historical Society; Richard
Patzner and Harry Long, volunteers,
Ohio Historical Society

REPORTED BY MARTIN HAUSERMAN

Moderator Federer, Assistant Director of the Volunteer Office, led off the session using Red Cross material adaptable to archival situations. Her presentation was divided into four areas:

- 1) **Volunteers: Who Are They?** All those from the floor identified themselves and gave definitions for "volunteer." This was followed by a questionnaire about fourteen volunteer situations, which demonstrated a need for an expanded definition of volunteers. It was noted that 58 percent of all teenagers volunteer, as against 54 percent for adults, and minorities have the largest amount of growth in volunteerism.
- 2) **Volunteers: What Are They Looking For?** In this section, Federer stated that people volunteer for a variety of reasons: from an interest in archives, as a result of early retirement, as an (unforced) community service, through involvement in nonprofit groups or activities.
- 3) **Economics of Volunteerism** The supply of volunteers has decreased, while the demand for them has increased. This leads to increased costs. The costs of having volunteers include: training, selection, recognition, supplies, supervision, computer facilities, parking, planning, recruitment costs, and record-keeping costs.
- 4) **Programs That Work** This last section dealt with the other members of the panel. Two types of programs that work are court-referred programs and programs staffed by senior citizens.



*Archives
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EXCITING!

NEW!

INTERESTING!

BASKET BALL

(DOUBLE HEADER)

YALE vs. U. of C.

At O. N. G. Armory, Tuesday, January 3rd., 8:00 P. M.

To be followed by a Game between the Old Rivals

1905

Christ Church and Y. M. C. A.

Reserved Seats on sale at HENRY STRAUS' CIGAR STORE, S. W. cor. 5th & Walnut.

1905 collegiate basketball advertisement

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The example used, however, was that of the Ohio Historical Society. Charles Arp of OHS told of his experiences. Schedules don't work with volunteers, so don't plan your volunteer work. Use volunteers for specific projects (death certificate requests and collection processing at OHS). Volunteers are there because they want to be. Take advantage of the services they provide and create a pleasant environment for their work. Volunteers can include retirees or master's degree students. Recognize volunteers for the work they do, and don't question their motivation.

Volunteers from OHS described their own situations. Mr. Patzer is an early retiree with a lifelong interest in history, having grown up in a library-oriented family, and having visited many historic sites. He answered a newspaper ad and works with death certificates and filing. He felt this was a chance to pay back the community, and he advised archivists to give volunteers breaks and to try to achieve some variety in their work. Mr. Long, also an early retiree and formerly a small businessman, has been a volunteer for 14 years. His first assignments were in the Society's Museum, but now he does processing in the Archives/Library Division. He pointed out the importance of senior groups that are interested in history.

Mo' Money, Mo' Press: Archival Fund Raising and Public Relations

Maggie Sanese, Ann Frazier, Ohio Historical Society; Clark Swanson, OHS/Ohio Historical Foundation.

Maggie Sanese began with suggestions on creating a climate in which a repository's resources, and then its name, become recognized in the community. She discussed how to set objectives in media relations by shaping story ideas and then taking action steps. Two contrasting methods are needed:

having an overall plan in mind when approaching the media; and taking advantage of specific tie-ins that happen spontaneously. Some suggestions in dealing with the media included: asking the question "If I were a person on the receiving end, what would I want to know?"; giving details about service (hours on the weekends? handicapped services?); repeating the message many times; simplifying the message; targeting a specific audience; and then going after the media which best reach this audience.

She then addressed ways to shape a newsworthy story. One point is the significance to readers. The message must be relevant, and there must be a local angle (instead of just general interest). Timeliness is important; often, there are current events which a story can hook into; and Chase's *Calendar of Events* is an aid for tying in past events. Stories can be seasonal (e.g., fitness and gardening in the spring) or be linked to holidays. One must pay attention to overall media trends. Writing small, to-the-point bibliographies for articles is a way to make your article special. The second speaker addressed ways to take action with the media. News releases are often assumed to be essential, but sometimes it is more effective to pick up the phone. Keep the call brief and to the point. Don't forget the five Ws of journalism: who, what, where, when, and why. Ask the reporters questions about what they want. Be prompt and stimulate their thinking. Get to know the media in your county and what they are interested in; know the reporters. This way you can target the appropriate person. Another essential activity is self-evaluation; reporters will respond if you ask how well-written your news releases are and what else they would like to see in them.

Clark Swanson had several rules for fund raising based on his salesman father's experience.

1) **Sell your idea.** To do this, identify linkages; he gave the example of looking through a foundation directory, noticing a

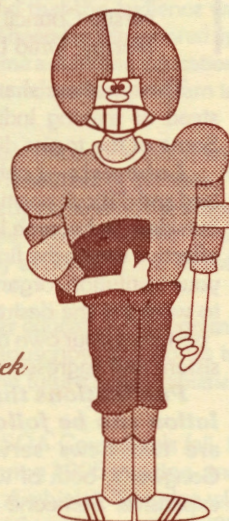
Pollock Foundation, and remembering that the Youngstown facility held a "Pollock Collection." This turned out to be the right family, and the Society ended up with support for a conservation program.

2) **Know your prey.** For example, there are three types of donors: corporate funders, foundations, and individuals. The first are always looking out for their own interest. Everything they do has to be justified in terms of money—charitable projects must get their name out and make them look good so that sales are eventually affected. With foundations, one never knows where they are coming from; they create a lot of trouble in the beginning and constantly ask questions you don't want to answer, but once you get the money, they let you alone. Individual donors are his favorite type, because the money is their own and they can do with it what they want. They don't ask many questions, but they are high-maintenance donors. If they give you funds, "you had better smile and pay attention to Junior." They want a relationship and need to be visited; the fund raiser needs to know the names of all the grandchildren.

3) **Get in their faces.** Letters are less effective than meeting the prospective donor directly and saying, "I have an idea you may be interested in." The donor may or may not ask for something written, but only then can you propose a plan. Swanson's rule is never



IN THE
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to ask a question you don't already know the answer to—this is why long hours of research on donors are necessary.

4) **The proposal must tell what the plan will do for them,** not the receiving organization. Proposals require: a) a creative, even off-the-wall introduction; b) discussion of the donor's needs, not yours; c) the "what"; and d) the "how" of fulfilling their needs. Only at this point in the proposal can one ask for money. Short is

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University of Cincinnati baseball team, 1895

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better than long. Leave out crucial pieces of information so they will have to call; then a face-to-face discussion will be possible.

Selling Votes: Effective Legislative Relations

George Parkinson, Ohio Historical Society; Mary Noonan, Interuniversity Council of Ohio; Lynda Murray, Ohio Library Council.

The speakers shared the discussion instead of making individual presentations. Some of the topics discussed were:

Lobbyists—Lobbyists have a specialized and difficult position. It is not so easy for outsiders to become lobbyists, so the most effective way is the find out who lobbies for your institution/organization and get them to work for the desired goals. This means "pestering your own organization." Be persistent and aggressive.

Publications through which legislation can be followed—In Ohio there are two news services, Hanna's and Gongwer's, both of which are exceedingly expensive. Someone in the archival world needs to have access to one of these newsletters to keep up. The *Ohio Trucker's Guide* is a biennial publication which is essential for finding out about individual legislators, but also includes information of every sort necessary for understanding the legislature.

Legislators—The best way to influence legislation is to communicate with the legislators from your own districts. The consensus was that legislators are inherently skeptical about opening records and that most are actually quite conscientious. The

obligation of archivists is to inform them about our areas of expertise. Becoming an "expert" who will be thought of when the same subject comes up in the future is the most desirable position.

Letters—Individual and specific letters, not "cookie cutter" epistles, are needed, though strength is in numbers, and a letter from the whole organization is very effective in a different way. Employer's letterhead should not be used for individual letters. The letter writers must understand the situation; they will look silly otherwise.

The difficulties of understanding pending legislation—Most lobbyists never read the entire bill. They get a legal consultant or a subject consultant to ascertain how it will affect their constituencies. Substitute bills may not even appear in print anywhere; the situation is exacerbated by the speed at which changes are made. A bill may be almost dormant or seem to be agreed upon, when everything may change at once. Continual vigilance is the only way to have any real influence.

HB 696—The panel members and the attendees went into detail about what was happening with this bill.

"Electronic Cataloging"

Jill Tatem, Case Western Reserve University; Dorothy Smith, Wright State University.

REPORTED BY JENNY SIMMONS

Dorothy Smith and Jill Tatem took on a difficult mission: to explain the world of electronic cataloging to people like myself,

who use computers every day but don't have the network savvy needed to communicate with the outside world. Smith initiated the session with a history of computerization, the beginnings of OCLC, and the MARC AMC format. Tatem then went on to explain current searching methods and the Internet. The session concluded with an explanation of the Internet (answering an overwhelming question) and how to access gophers, a process of tunneling through menus to reach specific finding aids. The session participants seemed grateful for these explanations and came away with a better understanding of the "information superhighway"!

New Ohio Archival Publications

Copies of SOA's 25th anniversary publication, *From History to Pre-History—Archivists Face the Future*, were distributed at the spring meeting in Columbus. They are now available for purchase. The book consists of papers looking at the future of Ohio archives presented at the 1993 anniversary meeting, along with Rai Goerler's excellent history of SOA itself; a commentary by George Parkinson follows. To obtain a copy, send a check for \$2.60 payable to The Society of Ohio Archivists to Ken Grossi (address on back page). The contents are as follows:

"The Society of Ohio Archivists, 1968-1993: An Historical Analysis," by Raimund Goerler; "On the Idea of Creating Mountains," by George Bain; "Managing Archives in the 21st Century," by Roland Baumann; "Advocacy and Education: An Agenda for Ohio," by Dennis Harrison; and "Across Time and Space: A Commentary," by George Parkinson. Appendices include an SOA chronology, a list of past SOA officers and Council members, and information on SOA membership.

The Cleveland Archival Roundtable has published an illustrated *Guide to Archives in Northeastern Ohio*. The book was first made available at CAR's April meeting. The aim of the book is to raise awareness of primary source materials in the five-county area, and it covers over 30 institutions whose holdings document everything from industry and medicine to the fine arts, religion, government and education. Each entry contains information on location, contact persons, hours, restrictions, and general descriptions of holdings. To obtain a copy of the *Guide*, contact Anthony W.C. Phelps, 10109 Lake Avenue #304, Cleveland, Ohio 44102-1262 (tel: 216/281-7890). A check for \$5.00 (which includes postage and handling) should be made payable to Cleveland Archival Roundtable.

State of Ohio/Columbus news

REPORTED BY STEPHEN GUTGESELL

Legislation addressing a variety of public records issues was introduced last March in the Ohio House of Representatives. The bill (HB 696) is the latest and most ambitious of several recent legislative proposals that would revise and expand the scope of Ohio's existing public records laws. Among a number of other provisions, HB 696, which is currently [July] before a subcommittee of the House Ethics and Standards Committee, allows for the request of public records by mail, requires that custodians of public records respond to such requests within ten business days of their receipt, and provides for the award of statutory damages in cases of noncompliance. The proposed legislation also sets the cost that a public office or custodian may charge for the copying of a records and specifically addresses the copying of records kept in electronic format.

A bill (SB 208), which establishes the Ohio Bicentennial Commission, was recently passed by both houses of the Ohio General Assembly and signed by Governor Voinovich. The commission will be responsible for developing and implementing plans leading toward the celebration in 2003 of the bicentennial of Ohio statehood.

On June 13 Governor Voinovich signed HB 790, the \$1.76 billion capital appropriation bill for the state's 1995-1996 biennium. The Ohio Historical Society will receive \$14.3 million over the next two years, with the funds—the bulk of which will be raised through the issuance of bonds—going toward new interpretive programs, library and state archives automation, and the upgrade and reconfiguration of museum and records storage facilities.

The Ohio Historical Records Advisory Board (OHRAB) has met four times since the beginning of the year to refine and to facilitate implementation of "The Ohio 2003 Draft Plan," an organic document that outlines a series of strategic goals and objectives designed to foster the state's records program. Information on these discussions, as well as an update of other activities of the Board, may be had by writing the Ohio Historical Society's Archives/Library Division at 1982 Velma Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43211 (tel: 614/297-2510).

During April and May, five regional forums offered Ohioans an opportunity to participate actively in a major statewide preservation planning effort. Participants at the meetings, which were sponsored by the Ohio Historical Society and the State Library of Ohio,

discussed a preliminary draft of the "Ohio Model Preservation Action Agenda," which, in its final form, will serve as a priority and strategy document for future preservation initiatives in the state. The public meetings were part of a 22-month study funded by a \$49,279 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Those wishing a copy of the draft agenda or additional information on current preservation activities in Ohio are encouraged to contact the Archives/Library Division of the Ohio Historical Society (address above).

SOA educational activities

The first Archives 101 workshop was held during the spring 1994 annual conference. This workshop is designed to give the novice archivist the basic information necessary to collect, appraise, process, describe, and service archival collections. The workshop had thirty-one registrants from local historical societies and small museums and was presented by Barbara Floyd, Douglas McCabe, and Charles Arp, and despite some small problems with the initial presentation, it went very well.

The response to this workshop has been very enthusiastic. Due to this interest, Archives 101 will be given during the fall meeting at Cincinnati, where the presenters will be Kevin Grace, Douglas McCabe, and Charles Arp. The workshop may be given in the Cleveland area later this fall, where the presenters will be Bari Oyler Stith, Jennifer Songster-Burnett, and Charles Arp.

During the June 10, 1994 SOA Council meeting held in part with OHRAB, Charles Arp was asked to clarify SOA's education program to the OHRAB members. OHRAB wanted an idea of where our education program was headed in order to prepare for any funding requests we might make. Arp stated that our current education program did not require outside funding, and that the audience we had targeted for our education programs had been largely ignored up to this point. SOA Council asked Arp to become a standing Education Committee of one and to prepare a ten-year education program in response to OHRAB's request.

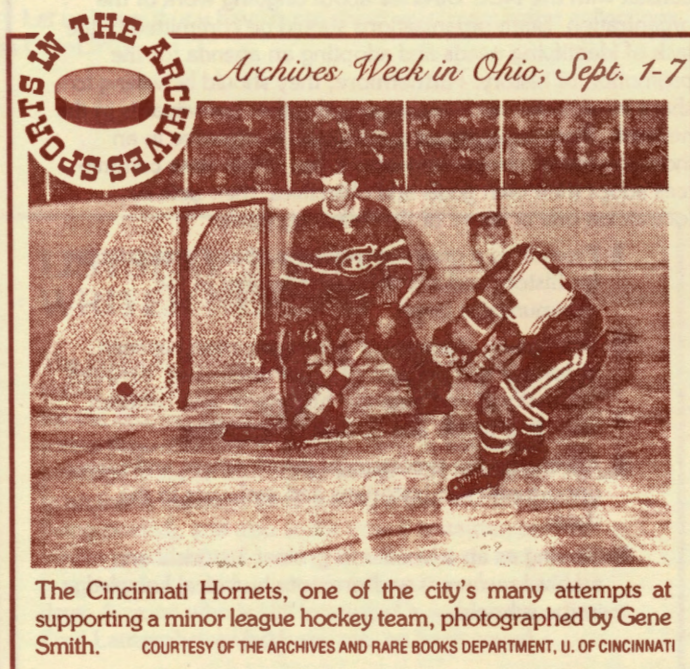
One of the purposes of SOA is "to promote the appreciation and preservation of the manuscripts and archival resources of the state."¹ The education plan envisioned addresses this by expanding the scope and nature of SOA's educational activities. The objective is to broaden the support of archival activities by expanding the knowledge of what we are and what we do.

The tentative goals of this plan are to offer educational programs to those who staff and use archival and manuscript repositories in Ohio, and to publicize the past successes and future responsibilities of the profession within the state.

The education plan will be submitted to SOA Council this fall, it will be sent to the membership prior to the spring 1995 meeting, and it will be published in the spring 1995 *Ohio Archivist*. The plan will be discussed and voted on by the membership during the spring 1995 annual meeting. If you have any questions or comments concerning what you think the SOA Education Plan should contain, please feel free to write or call the author at the following address:

Charles Arp
Head, Reference Services
Ohio Historical Society
1982 Velma Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43211
Tel: (w) 614/297-2550 (h) 419/253-8107

¹ *Manual of Procedures*, The Society of Ohio Archivists, Part I. Constitution and Bylaws; Purposes of the Society.



The Cincinnati Hornets, one of the city's many attempts at supporting a minor league hockey team, photographed by Gene Smith. COURTESY OF THE ARCHIVES AND RARE BOOKS DEPARTMENT, U. OF CINCINNATI

The National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History

Note: At the SOA spring business meeting, the suggestion was made that SOA make a contribution toward the work of the Committee. Members felt they were not well enough informed to decide whether to do this or not. The Editor was asked to print information about the organization in the next issue of OA, and George Bain kindly passed on a description of the organization by its Director, Dr. Page Putnam Miller. The following is excerpted from this document.

In 1976 the American Historical Association and the Organization of American Historians, which shared a concern for the promotion of historical study and programs, combined resources to establish the National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History as a clearinghouse for information that addresses problems and opportunities facing the historical and archival communities.

I. PURPOSE

A. To serve as a central advocacy office for the historical and archival professions with special attention given to: the funding and welfare of the National Archives and Records Administration; policies related to access to documents; federal support of historical research, teaching, and public programs; historic preservation; federal aid to students for higher education; and historical commemorations.

- 1) To facilitate the exchange of information between government agencies, legislative aides, constituent and ad hoc coalitions, and professional associations in history and other disciplines;
- 2) To maintain frequent contact with both federal agency personnel and Congressional legislative aides;
- 3) To provide current materials that can be used to inform members on legislative issues;
- 4) To develop a working network of constituent contacts in the districts and states of targeted Congressional committees with responsibility for NCC-identified concerns;
- 5) To testify before Congressional committees on legislation, authorization, and appropriate issues;
- 6) To provide executive directors of constituent organizations with advocacy-related services.

B. To develop a state committee network for the promotion of history at the state level.

- 1) To maintain frequent contact with existing committees;
- 2) To encourage the formation of new committees;
- 3) To serve as a resource center for state committees;

- 4) To advise state committees on program and organizational matters while recognizing the autonomy of state organizations to determine and finance their individual programs and projects.

II. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

(This is a shortened recension of this section.)

Organizational members support NCC through special fund-raising drives, assessment of their members along with annual dues, or donations from their treasuries, at a suggested rate of \$1.00 per member. The minimum contribution for organizations is \$250.00.

Policy guidance for the NCC is provided by a National Policy Board composed of the chief executive officers of those organizations contributing \$2500 and over to NCC. In addition, there are five rotating members serving two-year terms. Of these, four represent organizations contributing less than \$2500 annually; the other member represents the state committees. The National Policy Board meets periodically during the year to determine priorities, advise on the allocation of resources, and review annual finances and program reports.

Representatives of member organizations will meet twice a year...to receive financial and program reports and make recommendations to the National Policy Board.

The Director of the NCC will be responsible to the National Policy Board.

The State Committee Network [quoted in full]—State associations are autonomous organizations that have chosen to participate in the NCC state committee network. The chairs of the state committees will meet two times a year, preferably at the annual meetings of key organizational members, to exchange program and organizational information, to receive reports from the national office, and to consult with the NCC Director about ongoing work of the organization. State organizations should be committed to the task of identifying needs and adopting an agenda for the promotion of history. Furthermore, they should be willing to share information and resources with other participants in the network. State committees may decide to organize in an incorporated or nonincorporated form. While state committees adopt their own goals and objectives, their activity focuses on one or more of the following goals:

- 1) Promoting a greater awareness of and appreciation for history and archival management in the community at large;
- 2) Developing channels of communication between historians and persons of other disciplines, between professional and amateur historians, and between historians inside and outside of academia;
- 3) Advancing the professional development and career opportunities of historians and archivists in the state;
- 4) Serving as an advocate to protect historical and archival resources and promote historical knowledge in the schools.

A list of members organizations follows, among which are the following:

ABC, CLIO
Agricultural History Society
American Association for State and Local History
American Association for the History of Medicine
American Council of Learned Societies
American Historical Association
American Library Association—History Round Table
American Studies Association
Association for Documentary Editing
Community College Humanities Association
Council on America's Military Past
Economic History Association
Federation of Genealogical Societies
Federation of State Humanities Councils
History Associates, Inc.
History Departments and Archival Subscribers
History of Science Society

Immigration History Society
MARAC
MAC
NAGARA
National Council on Public History
National Genealogical Society
New England Archivists
Oral History Association
Organization of American Historians
Phi Alpha Theta [history honorary]
Society for Industrial Archeology
Society for the History of Technology
SAA
Society of Georgia Archivists
Southern Historical Association
Urban History Association
Women Historians of the Midwest

OhioLINK UPDATE:

Case Western Reserve University

(addendum to article in last issue)

Archives around Ohio are continuing to work toward access to manuscript collections through OhioLINK, as is evidenced by activity at Case Western Reserve University. CWRU has four libraries on campus: the Cleveland Health Sciences Library, the Law Library, the Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences Library, and the University Library.

The Health Sciences Library is cataloging manuscripts and adding them to OhioLINK, as is the Law Library. Manuscripts received at the Applied Social Sciences Library (Harris Library) are theses, which are sent to the University Archives. The University Archives is presently cataloging collections and hopes to add them to OhioLINK in the near future. Manuscripts in the main university library are not cataloged as yet, but the library hopes to do this eventually.

Let us know if you have news about your manuscript collections on OhioLINK!

Dawne Dewey
Wright State University

LISTSERV SAMPLER WRITER NEEDED

The Editor is looking for someone who follows the Archives listserv regularly, who would like to be responsible for the column about listserv activity in each issue. This is a very time-consuming activity, both in reading all the postings to make sure some wonderful tidbit is not buried in an inane message (and getting a true feel for what is being posted), and also at the time it is written up—reviewing hundreds of postings for the last six months is interesting, but gobbles up your leisure time for several days. Anyone who is still interested is welcome to contact Fred Lautzenheiser (address, etc. on back cover).

OHIOARV: The SOA listserv

Hosted by The Ohio State University (Rai Goerler), OHIOARV has been on line since March 15, 1994. It enables archivists and manuscript curators to post questions, concerns, and news to others around the state and nation. It is also envisioned in the future as a quick alert system for such things as legislation, which can change unpredictably from day to day, and which can immediately affect archives.

To subscribe, address a message to listserv@lists.acs.ohio-state.edu. You can put anything on the subject line, but the body of the message must say *subscribe ohioarv [firstname][surname]*. You will receive an acknowledgement and instructions. Be sure to use the right address for the right function:

COMMANDS TO: listserv@lists.acs.ohio-state.edu

POSTINGS TO: ohioarv@lists.acs.ohio-state.edu

Whatever your mode of transportation...



be sure to get to Cincinnati Sept. 29-30!

NEWS NOTES

The Hiram College Archives has received two important manuscript collections related to the Civil War. The Hale family correspondence comprises over 300 letters of Wilbur and Charles Hale to and from their family in New York State. The Hale brothers were members of the 120th N.Y.V.I. and served in the Civil War between 1862 and 1865. Wilbur survived Andersonville Prison and lived to the age of 81. Charles, however, was killed at the Battle of Spotsylvania in 1864. This is a particularly important collection, as both brothers had writing ability, Wilbur having been a newspaper reporter and editor in the 1850s. The letters contain a great deal of personal and family matter, but there are many valuable vignettes and details of a soldier's life and battles of historic importance and interest. The 120th N.Y.V.I. was involved in most major actions of the Army of the Potomac, including Gettysburg, where Wilbur was wounded.

The second collection includes the Civil War diary of Edward H. Alden of the 87th O.V.I. The diary covers the period from September, 1864 to June, 1865 and records the announcement of Lee's surrender. There is also a small collection of css. dating mainly to the years 1865-1867, when Alden, who lived in Middlefield, Ohio, courted by letter Hercy M. Dunham of Pontiac, Illinois. These charming css. show the writers to be highly intelligent and reflective persons commenting not only on their own growing relationship but also on events immediately following the Civil War.

The Ohio Historical Society's Archives/Library Division recently received grants from the Nationwide Foundation of Columbus (\$60,000) and the Reinberger Foundation of Cleveland (\$128,000). The funds will be used to establish a digital imaging

program. The Society's **Youngstown Historical Center of Industry and Labor** also received a pledge of \$25,000 from the Pollack Company of Youngstown. The gift will underwrite the cost of reboxing and duplicating the company's photo archives, which are now stored at the Center.

Charles Arp, the tireless SOA program innovator and one-man Education Committee, has been promoted to Head of Reference Services at OHS. Congratulations to Charlie on his new position!

Recent accessions of the **Ohio Historical Society** include a diary (January 1-September 25, 1862) kept by Isaac W. Leonard while serving with the 49th Ohio Volunteer Infantry; a two-page holograph document (January 24, 1799) certifying the results of the first election held in the Northwest Territory, written and signed by William Henry Harrison, Secretary of the Territory; a

director's files (1957-1983) of the Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

Among the larger and more significant runs recently microfilmed at the **Ohio Historical Society** by the Ohio Newspaper Project were two German-language newspapers, the *Fremont Courier*, 1859-1907, and *Der Deutsche Beobachter*, 1869-1910, published in New Philadelphia.

A trio of archivists from **The Ohio State University Archives**, Rai Goerler, Ken Grossi, and Richard Hite, presented papers concerning the Admiral Richard E. Byrd and Sir Hubert Wilkins collections at the OSU Archives for the 15th Polar Libraries Colloquy in Cambridge, England, July 3-8.

The Ohio Genealogical Society welcomes Lisa Davison as its first Library Director. Ms Davison graduated with an MLS from

the University of Wisconsin/Madison School of Library and Information Studies in May, 1993. Ms. Davison previously worked at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, from 1986 through 1993, as both a volunteer and a paid staff member. She worked in the following departments: Archives, Iconography, (photographs, etc.), Library (genealogy), Newspapers and Periodicals, and the Microforms Reading Room, as well as in the State Historical Society's Museum. Ms. Davison has also worked as a Research Assistant in the University Archives/Special Collections Department at the University of Wisconsin/Whitewater Andersen Library and as a ref-

erence librarian at the UW Madison SLIS Laboratory Library.

Judith Frieber is the new special collections librarian at the Ward M. Canaday Center, **University of Toledo**. Prior to this position, she was a reference librarian at the Toledo Museum of Art.



Archives Week in Ohio, Sept. 1-7, 1994



Ripley, Ohio, amateur baseball team, ca. 1900

COURTESY OF THE ARCHIVES AND RARE BOOKS DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

six-page holograph copy of the *Standing Rules and Orders of the House of Representatives of the Northwest Territory*, November 25, 1801 signed by Edward Tiffin, Speaker of the House; journals (1981-1987) of the Ohio Hazardous Waste Facility Approval Board; minutes (1983-1986) of the State Employment Relations Board; and

The library of the **Hayes Presidential Center** was reopened to the public in May. It had been closed since August 1, 1993, due to reductions in state funding. With the passage of a state budget corrections bill the Center will receive an additional \$200,000 over the next two years for operating expenses. The Center also received a grant of \$13,876 from the Randolph J. and Estelle Dorn Foundation of Sandusky. This will allow the library to reopen and also to restore two staff positions cut when state budget losses decreased the Center's budget by nearly 40 percent. The Hayes Center's library receives no federal funds and is open at no charge to the public. It contains over one million manuscripts, 100,000 books, pamphlets, and materials relating to President Hayes' life and times. It also holds local history, photographic, and genealogical collections relating to northwestern Ohio. The library is open Monday through Saturday, 9-5 (tel: 419/332-2081).

The **Oberlin College Archives** received over 1500 documents from Ellen Speers and Carolyn Miller relating to 19th-century Oberlin luminaries such as George N. Allen, William C. Cochran, Jacob Doulson Cox, and Carolyn Mary Rudd; some of these are additions to major collections received in 1992-1993. New collections include papers of Ellen Johnson, Arthur Nilsson, Albert J. McQueen, Alice H. Simpson, James and Jenne Stephens, and Malcolm D. Taylor. Significant community records acquisitions include the minute books of the Oberlin Village Improvement Society (1903-1923) and the Senior Forum (1940-1990); especially significant was the purchase of Alonzo Pease's panoramic view of the College and colony, a watercolor of about 1840.

In the last few weeks the Archives opened the papers of Congressman Don J. Pease (13th District), covering 1964-1992 (160 lin. ft.) and those of Carl T. Rowan (Oberlin 1947 and Trustee), covering the period 1950-1993 (150 lin. ft.).

The Archives also received a \$5000 grant from the Graham Foundation for Advanced Studies in the Fine Arts, Chicago,

JOB OPENINGS

The Editor saves all the job postings from the Archives Listserv, currently one of the best places in the country to look for a position. Anyone who wants to know what is available can call him at the number on the back cover and he will be happy to copy the notices or send them through the Internet.

NEW MEMBERS AS OF JULY 18

(with institutional affiliation, if known)

Acton, Michael, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit

Ashyk, Dan, Columbus, Ohio

Bendig, Deborah, Columbus, Ohio

Casey, Carin, Quechee, Vermont

Charter, Stephen, Bowling Green State University

Christy, Shari, Kettering, Ohio

Croyle, Susan, Bay Village, Ohio

Elwell, Pamela, Columbus, Ohio

Estey, Janice, Columbus, Ohio

Klowecki, Sr. Nora, Toledo, Ohio

Lakshmanan, Shelley, University Hospitals of Cleveland

Mason, Susan, Dublin, Ohio

Parker, Ethel, Wooster, Ohio

Ward, Andrea, Athens, Ohio

Welton, Virginia, West Carrollton, Ohio

Wittekind, Ane, Cincinnati, Ohio

Carillon Historical Park, Dayton (institutional member)

to produce a document catalog of campus and town buildings. The Oberlin Class of 1929 provided the necessary matching funds.

Roland Baumann, Oberlin College Archivist, was elected President of the Lorain County Historical Society in May. He was also appointed to a two-year term on the Advisory Committee of the Lincoln Library and Museum in Ft. Wayne, Indiana.

Special Collections and Archives at **Wright State University** is participating in "Pathways to Flight," a passport program developed by 14 partner organizations to celebrate 90 years of flight in Dayton. Museums, archives, historical organizations and libraries have planned special events and exhibits to last all year. Special Collections and Archives is participating by installing three separate exhibits to run throughout the year. The second of these began July 15 and will run through September. It is entitled "Cow Pasture to Flight School: The Wright School of Aviation, 1910."

Unusual visitors to the Archives at **Wright State** this summer include children from Camp Discovery, a day camp run by the Office of Pre-College Programs. These elementary and middle-school-age students take week-long workshops on a variety of subjects, including advertising, travel and, of course, flight of paper airplanes. Archives

staff provide a mini-tour of the archives and display items related to the subject being studied. The kids are having fun looking at our "old stuff" and say they're going to come back with their parents. Camp Discovery teachers appreciate the exposure the kids are getting to the library and archives.



CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER 1-7: Archives Week in Ohio. For more information contact George Bain at Ohio University, 614/593-2710.

SEPTEMBER 6: SAA meeting, Indianapolis. Westin Hotel Indianapolis. Contact Carolyn Aeby, SAA, 312/922-0140.

SEPTEMBER 25-29: ARMA fall meeting, Toronto. Contact ARMA at 800/422-2762.

SEPTEMBER 29-30: SOA fall meeting, Cincinnati Historical Society. See cover article.

OCTOBER 6-8: MAC fall meeting, St. Paul, Minnesota. Contact Liz Holum Johnson, 612/6473673 or Charles L. Rogers, 612/296-9961.

NOVEMBER 4-5: Ohio Association of Historical Societies and Museums annual meeting, Ohio Historical Society, Columbus. Theme: "Celebrating Significant Events: Marking the Passage of Time". Contact: Michelle Crow-Dolby, 614/297-2340.

The Society of Ohio Archivists was founded in 1968 to promote on a statewide basis the exchange of information, improvement of professional competence, and coordination of activities of archives and manuscript repositories. Membership is open to all interested persons, particularly archivists, manuscript curators, librarians, records managers, and historians. The Society holds two meetings each year and publishes *The Ohio Archivist* biannually.

Individual memberships are \$10.00 per year (\$15.00 institutional; \$5.00 student). Persons interested in joining the SOA should mail a check or money order made payable to the Society of Ohio Archivists to Kenneth Grossi, Secretary-Treasurer SOA, Ohio State University Archives, 169 Converse Hall, 2121 Tuttle Park Place, Columbus, OH 43210.

THE OHIO ARCHIVIST is a semi-annual publication of the Society of Ohio Archivists. The editors encourage the submission of articles relating to all aspects of the archival profession as well as information concerning archival activities in the state of Ohio. Submission deadlines are January 15 for the Spring number and July 15 for the Autumn number. All materials should be directed to:

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ISSN 1047-5400

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